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NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

IN the death of Professor Wilhelm Georg Roscher, in June of the current year, economic science has lost one of its ablest teachers and writers, and perhaps its most learned scholar. Born in 1817, professor at Leipzig continuously from 1848 to 1894, he exercised first an important influence on the development of economic thought in Germany, and gradually made his views felt in every quarter of the globe. His position as the head of the older historical school, his part in the growth of new and wider views, his voluminous and unfailingly scholarly writings, are too well known to the readers of this *Journal* to call for eulogistic notice. It is a striking witness to the continued popularity of his best known book, the *Principles of Political Economy*, that a twenty-first edition was announced by the publishers in 1894, just forty years after its first appearance.

IN our last issue we had occasion to notice the first issue of the *Revue du Droit Public*. Another French periodical now makes a further accession to the large list of those which serve, in greater or less degree, to aid the student of economics and political science. The *Revue du Commerce et de l'Industrie* presented its first number in April, to appear monthly thereafter. The editor is M. Georges Paulet, chief of the bureau of commercial instruction in the Ministry of Commerce.

The prospectus sums up the programme in six words: "législation commerciale, renseignements commerciaux, enseignement technique." The *Revue* is addressed to men of affairs as well as to economists, promising information on means of transport, possible markets, technical education; but there will be a large share of matter for the student of general economics. The first number opens with an article from the well-known pen of M. Levasseur, on trade in agri-

cultural products in the United States, and has also articles on apprenticeship and on the monetary negotiations between France and Italy. There are editorial memoranda on the course of legislation, on commercial news, and technical education. The subscription price for foreign countries is 11.50 francs. The publishers are Berger-Levrault et Cie., Paris.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH, whose volume on the condition of the aged poor in Great Britain is among the important publications of the quarter, announces a second volume on the same subject, to deal with proposals for relief. We note, also, that the fifth and sixth volumes of his *Life and Labor of the People of London* are promised for early publication: they will deal with the trades of London generally.

UNDER the auspices of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching a series of lectures will be given in Philadelphia during July by eight American economists of the younger generation. President E. B. Andrews will lecture on Money; Professor J. B. Clark, on Distribution; Professor F. H. Giddings, on the Scientific Subdivision of Political Economy; Professor A. T. Hadley, on Theories of Population; Professor J. W. Jenks, on the Relations of Economics and Politics; Professor Mayo-Smith, on the Ethnical Basis for Social Progress in the United States; Professor Patten, on Ricardian Economics, the Premises of Political Economy, and the Theory of Dynamic Economics; Professor Seligman, on Public Finance. The aim of this summer meeting of economists is to give expression to present American economic thought. Detailed information as to dates and terms may be had of the secretary of the Extension Society, Mr. E. T. Devine, 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

AMONG recent publications from the Government Printing Office at Washington, we note two reports prepared by Mr. W. C. Ford, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury

Department. The first, on wool and manufactures of wool, while nominally a new edition of the report published on the same subject in 1887, is so much enlarged and remodelled as to be virtually a new publication. It contains a mass of information on the production, imports, prices, and uses of wool in all important countries over a considerable stretch of time. The second, on the commerce of the United States with European countries from 1790 to 1890, contains statistical tables of the total exports and imports for the several countries during the entire period, and tables of the trade in separate articles from 1871 to 1890. Both reports are well arranged and indexed, and present important material in convenient form. We may note, also, that the familiar annual report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, prepared by the same Bureau, appears for 1892-93 in a new dress. The volume has become a quarto instead of an octavo, and the sober black binding is replaced by blue. What is more important, the arrangement of the statistics has been improved, and the usual introductory text becomes a careful sketch of the economic history of the year 1892-93, illustrated by a number of interesting charts.

Publications like these are the natural and happy result of putting the direction of the statistical work of the government into trained and competent hands. The reports of the Commissioner of Labor and his assistants show the results of this simple and obvious principle in other directions; and we may perhaps hope that in future administrations the example now set in the preparation of the statistical work of the Treasury Department will continue to be followed.

THE Census Bureau has issued, in advance of the general report on manufacturing industries, a special report on Textiles, giving the results of the census inquiries of 1890 as to manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, and as to the dyeing and finishing of textiles. In addition to the statistical tables there are accounts of the history and development of these textile industries in their various branches, the whole making

a compact monograph of high value for the economic history of the United States.

Mr. S. N. D. North, who supplies a general introduction, brings together the following summary figures, which show the striking differences in date and rate of growth between the older industries (woollens and cottons) and the newer industry (silks). The total reported value of the products put on the market by these three manufactures in the census years since 1840 was, in millions of dollars:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Manufactures of</i>		
	<i>Wool</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Silk</i>
1840	20.7	46.4	
1850	48.6	61.9	1.8
1860	73.5	115.7	6.6
1870	199.3	177.5	12.2
1880	238.1	192.1	41.0
1890	270.5	268.0	87.3

For any careful or detailed use these figures would need much recasting. Allowances and corrections would have to be made in various ways: for changes in the price of the raw materials included in the total value; for the specie premium in 1870; not least, for duplications, especially in recent years, when yarns are reported at their selling value as products of the spinning mills, and appear again in the value of the cloth turned out by the mills which buy the yarn. The need of such corrections is pointed out in one place and another in the report, and will not escape any attentive reader. But even without them the late development of the silk manufacture, as compared with the others, is obvious. It is mainly a product of the high protective policy followed since the Civil War. Whether, in its present stage of growth, it is more dependent on protection than the other industries is another question, on which the evidence is difficult to get, and, indeed, could be got in conclusive form only by a test not likely to be applied for a long time in the future,—competition with the foreign manufacturers in an open market.